

omitted. No: he was an instrument in the hands of Heaven, and his success seemed the chance of destiny. In the words of the immortal Grundy, "it was upon the proud banks of the mighty Mississippi that American freemen met, and fought, and conquerors of the conqueror of the world. It was upon the glorious plains of Chalmette that the American eagle took its loftiest flight; and, uttering notes of highest exultation, thence winged its course abroad to proclaim to foreign powers what deeds of daring and of valor freemen can perform when in defence of the beauty and booty of their country."

General Jackson imparted a high and lofty scene of honor and noble and gallant chivalry throughout his whole army. Previous to the 8th of January, whenever our artillery had silenced that of the enemy, or forced his troops to retire, loud and repeated huzzas rent the whole line. The most lively demonstrations of joy were everywhere exhibited. It was a sure presage of the fate of the enemy in the general conflict. How different was the conduct of those brave, and generous, and gallant men, after the ever-memorable battle of the 8th of January was won! The roar of artillery and musketry gave place to the most profound silence. Flushed with victory—having just repulsed an enemy who had come to scatter death in our ranks—our soldiers saw, in numerous corpses that strewed the plain, only the unfortunate victims of war; in the wounded and prisoners whom they hastened to attend, unfortunate and suffering men; in their vanquished enemies, brave men, worthy of a better fate. Elated with success, but overwhelmed by a generous sympathy for the unfortunate victims of their master's ambition, they disdained to insult them by an untimely exultation; and carefully abstained from any demonstrations of joy, lest they should wound the feelings of those whom the chance of battle had placed in their hands. Such were General Jackson and his army!—*Gallant Spirit!* Instead of being fined one thousand dollars, his applause should have been written, as it were, across the blue arch of heaven, in the brightest rays of the most beautiful rainbow. He stands the living wonder of the age. Years have only increased his devotion to liberty. His example, like the sun, is full of light and glory.

Gallant Spirit! In after ages, when our children's children shall read the story of heroes who have greatly dared in defence of their country; when their eyes glisten and their young hearts throb wildly with the kindling theme,—they will close the volume that speaks of their valor and renown, and proudly and fondly exclaim, And we, too, had our *Andrew Jackson*.

Permit me here to read a short paragraph from Darby's letter to the Hon. H. A. Wise. I knew him well in early boyhood; and his relations, spoken of in that communication as having faced the cannon's mouth at New Orleans, are my neighbors and friends.

I read now from the Democrat Review. The noble speech of Col. Butler should be written in letters of gold, and placed in every man's parlor throughout the land. It was a proud and ennobling spectacle to see that gallant officer raising his manly and eloquent voice in defence of his illustrious commander. We should hold our manhood cheap when those speak who fought on Chalmette's plains. An aged and most respectable and most intelligent gentleman observed to me, on the occasion, "Sir, if my life, reputation, or property were at stake, I would rather be defended by Col. Butler than by any man living; he is put up right about the heart." "Twas a merited compliment: he treads a hero, and stands upon his feet every inch a soldier."

Mr. Speaker, the almost united voice of a free and generous people demands of us a speedy return of the fine imposed on Gen. Jackson by Judge Hall. It must be obeyed. It is idle to resist it. King Canute, the Dane, seated on the sea shore, and ordering the rising waves to retire from his royal feet, was not guilty of more arrogance and folly than we should evince, if we were to attempt to defeat the public will. The people are mighty, and will prevail.

THE OREGON.

In the United States Senate on Thursday, Mr. Atcherson, on leave, introduced a bill to establish a Government for the Territory of Oregon: which was referred to the select committee on the subject. The bill provides that all the country west of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific ocean, and between the parallels of 40° and 54° 40' of north latitude, be constituted a Territory by the name of Oregon. A Governor and Secretary, and other territorial officers to be appointed who shall hold their offices for five years, unless sooner removed by the President. Nothing in the act to be deemed or construed in any manner to affect the rights of British subjects in said Territory, obtained or exercised under any treaty or convention between the Government of the United States and Great Britain.

The same day, Mr. Allen submitted a resolution, requesting the President to lay before the Senate, if in his judgment it may be done without prejudice to the public interests, a copy of any instructions which may have been given by the Executive to the American Minister in England, on the subject of the title to, and occupation of, the Territory of Oregon since the 4th day of March, 1841. Also a copy of any correspondence which may have passed between this Government and that of Great Britain in relation to that subject since that time.

JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRAT.

RICHARD JACOBS, EDITOR.



Kosciusko, Saturday, Feb. 17, 1844.

For President of the United States,
[The Nominee of the Democratic National Convention.]

Democratic State Electors.

JOSEPH W. MATTHEWS,
of Marshall.
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
of Warren.
JOSEPH BELL,
of Winston.
H. S. FOOTE,
of Hinds.
ARTHUR FOX,
of Lawrence.
R. H. BOONE,
of Tishomingo.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.—We see by the most of our exchanges that there is some doubt existing, whether General Speight, United States Senator elect from this State, is eligible for that office, as the Constitution declares, that "no member of either house of the Legislature shall, after the commencement of the first session of the Legislature after his election and during the remainder of the term for which he is elected, be eligible to any office or place, the appointment of which may be made in whole or in part by either branch of the Legislature." Gen. Speight was not only a member of the Legislature, but was President of the Senate at the time of his election, and therefore, must necessarily come under that section of the Constitution above quoted. On the 1st instant Mr. Coleman, of the house, on leave, introduced the following, which was ordered to be spread upon the journal:

PROTEST.

In discharging faithfully the duty of representatives in the Legislature, the undersigned are, in their opinion, bound to protest against the election of the honorable Jesse Speight as a senator in the Congress of the United States, by a convention of both houses of the Legislature on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1844. The said Speight at the time of his supposed election, was a senator from the county of Lowndes in the Legislature of this State, by virtue of an election held on the first Monday and day following in the year 1841. The Constitution of the State prescribes that Senators in the Legislature shall hold their offices for the term of four years. The 26th section of the 3rd article of the same Constitution prescribes that "no member of either house of the Legislature, shall, after the commencement of the first session of the Legislature after his election, and during the remainder of the term for which he is elected, be eligible to any office or place, the appointment of which may be made in whole or part by either branch of the Legislature."

The object of the framers of the Constitution, was, as the undersigned believe to prevent a member of either branch of the Legislature from bartering his vote or his influence in order to secure his election to any office to which he may aspire.

Inasmuch as the honorable Jesse Speight, being a member of the senatorial branch of the Legislature, was ineligible to any office, the appointment to which was to be made by the Legislature. The undersigned SOLEMNLY PROTEST against the election of the said Speight, as a senator in Congress, as a violation of the Constitution which we are sworn to support.

HAWS H. COLEMAN,

of De Soto.

ROBERT JOSSELYN,

of Marshall.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.—The Whigs of this State met in Convention, at Jackson, on Monday the 6th instant, for the purpose of nominating electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, and to appoint delegates to the Baltimore Convention in May next. The following persons were appointed electors:

John I. Guion, of Warren county,
P. B. Starke, of Lowndes "
T. Jones Stewart, of Amite "
A. B. Bradford, of Marshall "
J. A. Davis, of Panola "
Henry Gray, of Winston "

A bill has been introduced in Congress to reduce the rates of postage to 5 cents for 100 miles, and 10 cents for any greater distance.

PENNSYLVANIA.—A resolution has been introduced in the Legislature of this State, providing for the selling of the public improvements of the State, and the appropriating of her share of the public lands, to the payment of the public debt, the amount of which is \$40,000,000.

GALLANTRY.—On the 8th ultimo, the Hon. Mr. Saunders, a very gallant member of the House of Representative, from North Carolina, adopted a resolution authorizing Mrs. Madison, whenever she may be disposed to visit the House, to have a seat on the floor!

We learn from the Yazoo Whig, that the resolution granting permission to R. S. Graves to return to Mississippi, has passed the Legislature.

No news from Jackson, this week, owing to the failure of the Southern mail.

Mr. River, of the United States Senate is engaged in writing a life of James Madison.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury is a quaint physician, and wields a skillful one. Read the following prescription, and then swallow it at one gulp, for it comes from a leech who though his head may be "silvered o'er with age," has yet had political experience enough to make him sage as Nestor himself. "Take the dose, some of you broad-cloth-drones—fifty drops—and our word for it, you will soon attain to what you have never yet possessed—respectability."

HARD TIMES.—The Cure for Them.

Industry and frugality—work hard and spend less. Never confound economy, which is a virtue, with stinginess, which is a vice, and often the very opposite of economy. Make your money before you spend it, and don't buy a thing because it is cheap; nor imagine for a moment, that extravagance and gentility have any necessary, or sensible connection. We have too many young men amongst us, who seem to think idleness a badge of high life, and the best mark of finished manners; to loaf in soda shops and billiard rooms, spending their inheritance on frivolities, or more audacious debts they never will pay; for such depends on them. If these would remember that labor in this country is honor, and idleness disgrace, and only spend on their brains one half they waste on their backs, the times would be as easy again as they are, and society be stocked with valuable men to fill the high places, and lucrative employments where but too many we see haughty and contented with their perquisites, and melting their substance away by keeping up a blaze of expensiveness to the world, which a little puff of scorn will soon extinguish, leaving nothing of them but an uneasy snuff. If we might advise them, it would be in these lines of Ben Johnson, which we should like to see stuck up at every popular lecture and fashionable corner of the whole town.

"I'll have you sober, and contain yourself. Not that your soul be bigger than your boots—But moderate your expenses—now at first. As you may the same proportion still. Nor stand so much on your credit still. Which is no sin and may be saved if you. From dead men's dust, and bones, and none of yours. Except you make or hold it."

Leaving ribbon out of the question, Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, has much more than his match in James B. Marshall, of the Daily Kentuckian. Here is a specimen:

Were Mr. Calhoun possessed of the easy, popular, fascinating manners and address of Mr. Clay, he would without doubt exhibit himself personally to his admirers in different sections of the country; for, in that event, wherever he might go, he would increase, instead of diminishing, the regard felt for him.—*Leu. Journal.*

Yes, Mr. Clay has the elements of making friends about him, and that fact has been so often illustrated, it is hardly necessary to allude to it. He visited Dayton, with an army of 200,000 men, women and children, and straightway, the State of Ohio, was revolutionized, and Tom, the wagon boy was used up and left to drive his team a field.

For Wining Whapping
Gave him a tanning.

Well, need we remind the reader that Mr. Clay visited Louisiana, last winter, and sojourned so long in New Orleans, he became almost as much of a fixture as that statue in the vestibule of the St. Charles? In 1840, New Orleans was a close Whig rival of Louisville for the palm of the largest majority. She gave somewhere in the neighborhood of 1000 majority for General Harrison. Now, the same city gives a democratic majority of 63! The "easy, popular, fascinating manners and address of Mr. Clay" have certainly achieved wonders. If he comes down to the races again, and exhibits that peculiar fascination of his, we should not be surprised if he were to revolutionize Louisville next.

The notes of the Central Bank of Georgia are now at par. The Savannah Republican says that every dollar now out, is worth the face of it.

From the Nashville Union.

CLAY THE CHAMELEON.

This great intriguer and travelling electioneer for the Presidency is trying to do away objections to himself by gently and slopingly modifying his views to suit all sorts of folks. He shifts his positions with as much facility as actors shifts the scenes in a theatre. He has placed himself on the fence on the tariff policy, so that his friends in the South can represent him as being in favor of free trade, as the Richmond Whig is doing; whilst those heading the manufacturing monopolies of the North, understanding this time serving, deceitful and trimming policy can represent him as the only true friend of the manufacturing interest.

Clay set out on his political career a democrat, and no man ever made a more hostile speech against the dangerous tendencies of a National Bank than he did. He has been toiling, electioneering, and intriguing for the Presidency for the last twenty years, and once thought when he placed himself in what he called the line of safe precedents by a bargain, that he had reached the great object of all his toils. But this, so far from advancing his aims, has hung like a millstone around his neck from that day to this.

One of his most favorite hobbies at present is the distribution of the proceeds of sales of public lands among the States, although but a few years ago he denounced it as the rash and maddest of all projects. The following extract from one of his speeches will show what his opinions were on this subject in 1832:

"Whoever may be entitled to the credit of the payment of the public debt, I congratulate, you, sir, and the country, most cordially, that it is so near at hand. It is so near being totally extinguished, that we may now safely inquire whether, without prejudice to any established policy, we may not relieve the consumption of the country, by the repeal or reduction of duties, and curtail, considerably, the public revenue. In making this inquiry, the first question which presents itself is, whether it is expedient to preserve the existing duties, in order to accumulate a surplus in the treasury for the purpose of subsequent distribution among the several States. I think not. If the collection, for the purpose of such a surplus, is to be made from the pockets of one portion of the people, to be ultimately returned to the same pockets, the process would be attended with the certain loss arising from the charges of collection, and with the loss also of interest while the money is performing the unnecessary circuit; and it would, therefore, be unwise. If it is to be collected from one portion of the people, and given to another, it would be unjust. If it is to be given to the States in their corporate capacity, to be used by them in their public expenditure, I know of no principle in the Constitution which authorizes the Federal Government to become such a collector for the States, nor of any principle of safety or propriety which admits of the State becoming such recipients of bounty from the General Government."

This passage (says the Globe) quoted by the Winchester Virginian, as delivered by Mr. Clay, in the Senate, in 1832, will be found in Gales & Seaton's Register of Debates, vol. 8, part 1, page 68. It was in Mr. Clay's first formal demonstration in the Senate, after his return to it, in taking his stand on the great financial question of that time.

In this well considered speech, (mediated as the ground-work of all his future movements,) he took the ground not only against distribution in general, but expressly against any diversion of the land proceeds from "national purposes." In page 70 of the 8th vol. part 1, of the Register of Debates, in the same speech and on the same point with denunciations of all distributions, he makes the declaration against the distribution of the public lands among the States. Alluding to a proposition of this sort made by the then Secretary of the Treasury, he said: "Utterly opposed, as I trust Congress will show itself to be, to all the mad and wild schemes—but to that latest, and maddest and wildest of all recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury for squandering the public domain; I hope it will be preserved for the present generation, and for posterity, as it has been received from our ancestors—a rich and beautiful inheritance." He also said: "I do hope, sir, that that great resource will be cherished, and dedicated to some national purpose worthy of the Republic;" and he closed his remarks on the subject of the public lands, in this speech, with this emphatic statement: "More than twenty-five years ago, when first I took a seat in this body, I was told by the fathers of our Government that, if we had any thing perfect in our institutions, it was this system for disposing of the public lands; and I was cautioned against rash innovations in it. Subsequent experience fully satisfied me of the wisdom of their counsel, and that vital changes in it ought to be resisted."

As in relation to the bank, so also in relation to distribution, Mr. Clay has abandoned principle for interest—patriotism for ambition. He now advocates distribution, not because he has discovered that the "fathers of the government" were wrong in teaching him that the present system for disposing of the public lands was "perfect," but because he believes that he will get more votes for the Presidency. And his recent declarations in reference to the tariff question are tolerably strong evidence that he will take any turn, or advocate any principle that may be most likely to insure his elevation to the Presidency.

Big Black is falling very fast.

A BILL.

To transfer to the State of Mississippi, certain inundated lands, for the completion of a levee, from the southern boundary of the State of Tennessee, to the mouth of the river Yazoo.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the lands of the United States, situate between the Mississippi river, and the rivers Yazoo, Tallahatchie, and Coldwater, be, and the same are hereby ceded to the State of Mississippi, upon condition that said State will, within a period not exceeding six years from the passage of this act, complete or cause to be completed, a continuous levee along one near the bank of the Mississippi river, from the southern boundary of the State of Tennessee, to the Yazoo pass, and thence to the mouth of the Yazoo river.

The above bill was introduced by Mr. Walker, on the 15th ultimo—it was read twice and referred to the committee on public lands. This bill is in conformity to a memorial adopted by the Legislature of this State, at its last session, and is of the highest importance. The quantity of public lands thus proposed to be ceded, is about two million of acres, and if to these we add five hundred thousand acres granted at the special session, and now being located in this region, the quantity of land sold and unsold embraced between the Yazoo and its tributaries, and the Mississippi river, is near five million of acres. Nearly all this immense territory is now subject to inundation, and may be reclaimed by the proposed levee.—This vast addition to the arable land, and consequently to the products, the wealth and population of the State, is a matter of the deepest interest. It is in fact equal to an addition of so much of the territory of the State. It is not by treaty or cession, but by a conquest from the swamps and overflowed that this region will be obtained. We trust that this measure will receive the favorable consideration of Congress, that the grant of these inundated lands will be made, and the levee constructed as speedily as possible.

[Mississippi.]

Remains of Commodore Porter.—We learn by a ship from the office of the Norfolk Herald, that the United States brig Truxton, Lieut. Com'g George P. Upham arrived at that port on the 29th ultimo.—The Truxton had a passage of forty-one days from Gibraltar. She touched at Mahon on her way down from Constantinople and left at former, November 10, the United States ship Delaware, Com. Morris, and the United States sloop-of-war Fairfield Commander Downing. The Delaware expected to sail for the United States, probably on the first of January, about which time the frigate Cumberland, Capt. Smith, was looked for.

The Truxton had on board the remains of Com. Porter, originally destined for interment near Philadelphia, but in consequence of the earnest desire of his family (now at Constantinople) that they should be interred at Washington, Lieut. Upham has thought it most advisable to put into Norfolk and await the further orders of the Navy Department.

The officers and crew of the Truxton have all returned in her, and are in excellent health.

Treasury Notes.—The following is statement of the notes outstanding on the 1st instant, according to the records of the Treasury Department:

Of notes issued prior to the 31st August, 1843,	\$2,770,472 00
Of notes issued and paid out under the act of 3rd March, 1843,	654,950 00
	\$3,425,422 00

Deduct cancelled notes in the hands of the accounting officers,	50,200 00
	\$3,375,222 00

A shocking occurrence lately took place at the town of Rimini, in Italy. A pretty young woman obtained permission to visit her husband, who was confined in a lunatic asylum, but who was thought to be recovering. He was overjoyed to see her, as they were left alone when one of his fits of fury coming on he seized a metal spoon and forced out both her eyes. The poor young creature died the next day.

Important to Slave Holders.—A few days since, a decision of some importance to slave holders, was given in the Court of Cumberland county, Pa. The Court decided that the owner of a fugitive slave had the right to seize and remove his property whenever found in the State, without being compelled, as heretofore, to prove the slave before a judge of the county court.

More Iron Steamers.—Mr. Joseph T. Linson, of Pittsburg, has contracted to build an iron steamer upon the principle of Lieutenant Hunter's propellers, for Lieutenant John T. Laughlin, of the United States Navy, and is intended for a passage boat or merchant service on the Southern seaboard. It is to be completed in all next summer.

Great exertion has been made in Georgia during the last five or six years to extend railroads of that State. It is only six years since the first mile of railroad was laid down in Georgia, and she now has wards of four hundred miles of road in use.